THE GENESEE FARMER.

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☞ THE MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER is made up of selections from this paper, and published on the first of each month, forming, with the Title-page and index, an annual volume of 200 pages, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS a year, *payable always in advance.*—Eleven copies for Five Dollars.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838.

NOTICES.

☞ No paper can be discontinued without the payment of the sum due for it. It is our intention hereafter to publish the names of such persons as stop their papers without paying arrearages, with the amounts for which they are severally indebted.

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HOOF-AIL.—We invite attention to the communication of M. R. soliciting information in relation to a remedy for this disease which has broken out among his cattle. It seems to be different from "Foul in the foot," which is sometimes called "Hoof-Ail," the seat of the disease being *above* the hoof. We are told by a farmer who witnessed several cases of the disease many years ago, that the sores continued until the foot entirely rotted off, and that at that time many stocks of cattle were entirely swept off by it. We find no mention of the disease described by our correspondent in any work in our possession; and we hope that if any of the readers of the Farmer are acquainted with the disease, and a remedy for it, they will immediately communicate it for publication in the Farmer.

Since writing the above, a gentleman of whom we made inquiry in relation to this disease has communicated the following:—"An experienced farmer stated to-day that he had found a good remedy in *searing* between the hoofs with a hot iron rod, kept copiously immersed in tar, thus rubbing the tar in with the iron. One operation is sufficient. But the disease *he* calls "Hoof-Ail," is a disease *between the hoofs, precisely* similar to that described as "Foul in the Foot," in the Library of U. Knowledge, and not like that described by M. R. which was *above* the hoof and directly under the dew-claw. The variation may possibly be more in appearance than in fact."

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PLANS FOR FARM BUILDINGS.—The "Plan of a Farm Yard for a Dairy Farm," sent us by B. of Gore District, U. C. has been received. To make it useful, it should be accompanied with explanations and a statement of its peculiar advantages, expense, &c. We agree with B. that the introduction of plans of farming establishments into the pages of the Farmer, would be a decided improvement, and for this purpose, we should be gratified to receive plans from any of our friends, of such farm buildings as they have found to combine in the highest degree, convenience, permanence and cheapness.

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☞ We conclude in this number the "Observations on the Agriculture and Horticulture of Western New York," copied from the Virginia Farmer's Register. They are, if we mistake not, made by of a gentleman who has occasionally favored this paper with the productions of his pen, and from whom it would give us pleasure to hear more frequently.

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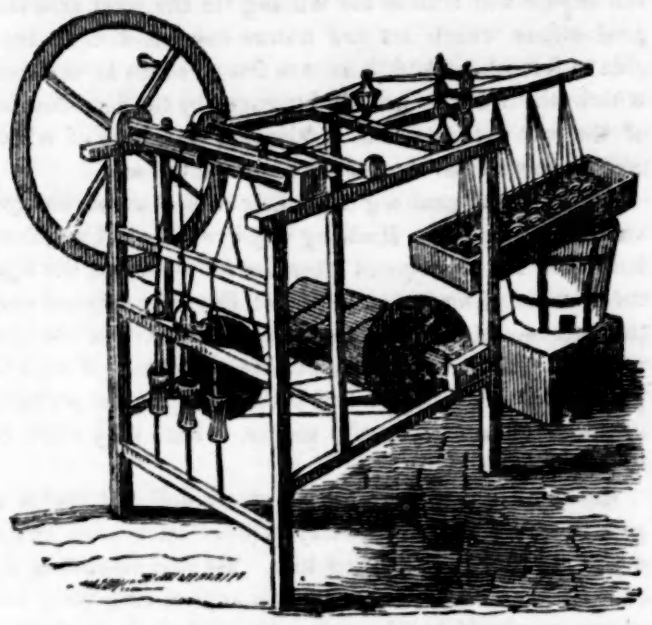
Paint for coarse wood-work.

The following composition is recommended for its cheapness, and for rendering wood perfectly impervious to moisture:—To every six pounds of melted pitch, add half a pint of linseed oil, and a pound of brick dust well pulverized; mix them well together, and apply them warm. Yellow ochre, instead of brick dust, would be an improvement, but more expensive. J. J. T.



Silk, and Brooks' Silk Spinner.

There is no branch of domestic or manufacturing industry lately introduced into this country that promises to be more valuable in its results than the culture and manufacture of silk. Of its entire success, especially in the milder and more favorable sections of the states, scarcely a doubt can remain. In some particular parts of the extreme north, or in unfavorable locations elsewhere, the mulberry may not thrive; but the fact that the native mulberry is found in almost all parts of our extended country, is conclusive proof that the climate is favorable to its general cultivation, though some of the newly imported foreign varieties, have not yet become sufficiently acclimated to withstand the severe cold of our winters in all cases with safety.

Of the varieties of mulberry which have been introduced from abroad, a decided preference thus far has been given to the Chinese mulberry, as its abundance of foliage, rapid growth, and the facility with which it may in common with less valuable varieties, be propagated by cuttings, clearly mark it an excellent kind. In addition to this, the worms appear very fond of the leaf as a food, and the quality of the silk produced from them is superior. The only drawback to the value of the Chinese mulberry, is its liability to suffer from our northern winters, as it requires a longer time to ripen its wood than some other trees, and of course is more subject to injury from premature frosts. These difficulties it is thought will be surmounted by planting in a ground not so rich as to force an extravagant growth of wood, and by the usual effects of climate on successive generations of the same plant. Much is at present hoped from the Broussa mulberry, a variety brought from the foot of the snow covered mountains of Asia Minor, and apparently better adapted to our climate than any kind yet introduced from the east. In foliage, &c. it is second only to the Multicaulis or Chinese. Should these fail, however, we may safely rely on the White Italian, which has been so long acclimated among us; or even on the native varieties, which would unquestionably be much improved by cultivation.

That all those who enter on the cultivation of silk will realize the extravagant anticipations which many appear to have formed, cannot be reasonably expected. Unexpected difficulties will occur both in growing plantations of trees and in the management of the worm; which will yield to experience and perseverance, but which will have the effect of disheartening and turning back multitudes. But the certainty that the mulberry can be propagated to any extent among us; that our dry and pure air is excellently adapted to the health of the silk worm; the labor to be performed can be done by individuals, and at seasons when little else can be profitably carried on; and that the market for silk is one of the last that will be overstocked, or in which the supply will equal the demand, will furnish inducements to perseverance, and those who overcome these obstacles will be certain of an ample reward. After the trees are planted and grown, the whole labor and care of gathering the leaves, rearing and feeding the worms, preparing and reeling the silk from the cocoons, as well as the spinning, dying and weaving, may, when desirable be performed by women or children, and in most instances, as in the manufacture of flax, at the domestic fireside.

We do not propose in this article to give any directions as to the culture of silk, the managament of mulberry plantations, or the feeding of worms; for these things we must refer to former volumes of the Farmer, to those periodicals expressly devoted to the subject, or to the excellent little manuals which have been published by intelligent and practical men, particularly that of Mr. G. B. Smith, near Baltimore. We only wish to call the attention of the reader to the improved machinery which has already been invented in this country, so superior to the expensive and clumsy machines used abroad; and impress on his mind the fact, that while the country pays from fifteen to twenty millions annually to foreign countries for silks, and the demand is rapidly increasing, there can be no danger of loss to the man who enters upon the business in a careful and intelligent manner.

The greatest difficulty which has hitherto attended the culture of silk in this country has been found in the disposal of the cocoons. These could have been in a short time produced in almost any quantity by the farming community, or by any one who had a little land at his disposal, but the want of a home market, and the impossibility of domestic manufacture, prevented any considerable effort to extend their production in the country. The very expensive and complicated nature of the European implements used in the silk manufacture, increased these difficulties, and seemed to place the domestic production of silk goods, or reeled unmanufactured silk, beyond the reach of individuals in any country. American industry was not, however, to be thus baulked; yankee inventiveness was put on the alert, and already several machines for reeling cocoons, and twisting silk, have been presented to the public, perfectly effectual for the purpose intended, and yet so simple and cheap, as to place the means of reeling and spinning silk within the reach of any one who wishes to undertake the culture. Of these the most valuable appears to be *Brooks' Silk Spinner*, the representation of which is placed at the head of this article.

Simplicity of construction, easiness of repairs, facility of working, are the indispensible requisites of all implements intended for aiding domestic industry, as these must be combined, in order that they can be afforded at the necessary cheap rates. To these things Mr. Brook's machine adds a perfection of work, difficult to be understood by those who have not had the pleasure of seeing it in operation.

We condense the following statements from an able article on the silk culture, in the Farmer and Gardener, of Baltimore, the editor of which had an opportunity of seeing the machine put in operation at his own residence, under the immediate direction of the patentee. It besides affords one of the fairest statements of the probable profits of the silk culture we have any where seen. The editor says:

"Mr. Brooks worked up about half a peck of cocoons, to the entire satisfaction of all present, not only winding off the gossamer silken firbre from the cocoons, but at the same time converting it into a most beautiful *sewing silk*, doubled and twisted, equal in evenness and fineness to the best Italian and greatly superior in elasticity and strength. This was done with perfect ease, and so simple is the machine in its construction, that any woman can obtain a competent knowledge of its operation in two hours."

The value of cocoons in their raw state is *four dollars* a bushel, that is $4 per pound, a bushel making a pound; when manufactured into sewings, it will be worth from $7 to $11 per pound, according to the care and skill with which it is finished. Being able now to estimate the cost of converting a pound of silk or a bushel of cocoons into sewings by the use of this machine, an approximation

may be made to the profits of an acre in the culture of the mulberry.

It has been estimated that an acre of the white Italian will furnish food for 550,000 worms, but the editor of the Farmer asserts from experience that an acre of the Chinese mulberry will furnish foliage for a million of worms; and if eggs are kept over the first hatching, as they may be, by being placed in an ice house, the same acre of trees will feed a second crop of an equal number. The editor bases his calculations only on the first crop.

"A million of worms will produce 333½ bushels of cocoons, which will yield 333½ pounds silk, which silk when made into sewing silk at $7 per pound, the lowest price, will be worth $2333 33. The expense of working will be as follows: 2 women or girls are competent to attend four machines, with the aid of two boys to turn the wheels; in six months with easy work, they can convert into sewing silk 333½ pounds of silk."

The table of expences of working gives the following result, we having not room to copy out the details; though it will be seen that the allowance for wages and board is most ample:

"One acre of Silk in account with Cultivator.

	Dr.
For wages of two women six months,	$36 00
For board for " " "	120 00
For wages for four boys, " "	120 00
For board for " " "	240 00
For cost of two women to reel,	52 00
For interest on cost of 4 machines,	10 80
For cost of cleansing, coloring, &c.,	249 75
For cost of feeding worms,	41 62
Balance as per contra,	1463 15
	$2333 32
	Cr.
By value of 333½ lbs. of sewing silk at 7 dollars per pound,	2333 32
By balance, or clear profit on one acre, the silk converted into sewing silks,	$1463 15"

The agricultural reader will not fail to perceive, that in this estimate the acre is taxed with laborers, and the board of such laborers, as though the cultivator had been compelled to call in extra help; whereas in the domestic manufacture, which it is our aim to encourage, the farmer will in most cases find in his own family, in his wife, daughters, and sons, all the help necessary, and one of the most healthful and interesting employments that can be imagined, as well as the most profitable, is thus completed under his own directions and roof.

The state of Massachusetts has set a noble example of aiding this important manufacture. The legislature at first granted a premium of fifty cents, on every pound of reeled silk; but that act was repealed, "and they now grant a premium of one dollar, on every 10 lbs. of cocoons raised in the state; 50 cents per pound on all silk raised and reeled in the state, and fifty cents for all silk, grown, thrown, or twisted, in that state; thus giving a premium of one dollar per pound to the producer and manufacturer of sowing silk, an amount fully equal to all the labor, where it is done, as it should be, in ones own family. This act of high and exalted patriotism, acts as an incentive among her citizens, and is producing the happiest effects upon the interest and well being of that ancient commonwealth. Should not her noble example urge upon the other states of the confederacy, to make enactments granting similar bounties? We think it should."

The great beauty of the silk culture is found in its profit; its interesting nature, furnishing a constant study in natural history; the small capital required for its successful prosecution; but more than all, in the fact, that it requires no monopoly, no overgrown manufacturing establishments, where the destruction of the human constitution and the progress of vice and misery, go hand in hand; but can be conducted in the bosom of families, where children remain under the care of their parents, and the profits of their labor, are not, as in some other employments is too often the case, the price of health and happiness.

Norway.—The peasantry live on bread and gruel, both prepared of oat meal, with an occasional intermixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury they rarely enjoy.

Culture of Fruit Trees.--No. 2.

One of the most important operations in the culture of fruit trees, is that of the propagation of varieties by *budding* and *grafting*. By means of these, we exchange the unpalatable fruit of the wilding for the most delicious productions which art and nature combined have been able to furnish. And there are few gardens or orchards which might not be greatly improved by the introduction of the best varieties, the cultivation and care of which cost no more than that of the most worthless.

Budding and grafting have their respective advantages and disadvantages. Budding requires less skill and care, but needs the subsequent attention of removing the ligatures, and heading down the stocks. Grafting does not need this subsequent care, but more skill is requisite in the operation. The peach and nectarine can rarely if ever be propagated by grafting: and budding cannot be performed on large and unthrifty stocks, which may often be successfully grafted.

Books on gardening describe many different modes of grafting; but the multiplicity of these often more bewilder the learner than instruct him. By understanding the *essential* requisites, the operation is at once simplified, and it may be varied at pleasure without danger of failure. The two chief requisites are, *that the sap flowing upward through the stock pass freely into the graft*, and *that it return without interruption from the inner bark of the graft to that of the stock*. To secure these, both the wood and bark in the stock and graft, must be so cut as to admit of being placed in close contact, and when so placed, the line of separation between the bark and wood should, on one side at least, exactly coincide in both.

The most common and useful modes are the *whip* and *cleft grafting*. Whip grafting is adopted where the stock and graft are of nearly equal size. To perform it, the stock and graft are cut off obliquely with an equal degree of slope, so as to leave two smooth straight surfaces which may be brought into close contact. A transverse cleft with the knife is to be made near the middle of each of these surfaces about one third of an inch deep, so that when they are pressed together, the tongue and slit, thus made in each, may mutually and firmly interlock. They are then, if necessary, bound with bass or corn husk, to hold them to their place, and the operation completed by applying closely around them a grafting plaster.

Where the stock is more than half an inch in diameter, *cleft grafting* is preferable. The stock is first cut off horizontally, and a cleft made in it at the middle of the cut surface an inch or two in depth; in this, the graft, cut wedge-like, is inserted. To do it properly, it is requisite that the graft be so cut as to fit the cleft as nearly as possible, that the cleft be opened by a wedge on the side opposite from the place of the grafts when it is inserted, and that the jaws of the stock be strong enough to press firmly and closely the sides of the graft. After this, the plaster is applied.

It is convenient, in grafting, to have two knives, one for doing the principal cutting, and the other, very sharp, for smoothing the surfaces for contact.

All the branches and buds on the stock, must be carefully removed, that the sap may all go to the nourishment of the graft. Failure is often caused by want of care in this respect.

In heading down old trees, it is a common practice to graft into the large branches; it would be much better to cut off those branches, and to graft or bud into the young shoots which spring up in their place.

The practice of using clay to cover the wounds made in grafting is now nearly superseded by the far neater and better mode of applying plasters of *grafting wax*. These plasters are made the most readily and cheaply by spreading the warmed wax over a sheet of unsized paper with a knife, or with a brush when melted, and afterwards cutting up into plasters of the requisite size. The wax may be made of 3 parts of rosin, 3 of beeswax and 1 of tallow; or of 5 parts rosin, 2 of beeswax, and 3 of tallow; or these ingredients in any other proportions so as to be soft enough to be applied closely and firmly and not melt in the sun.

As grafting early in spring is generally preferable, (more especially in grafting the *cherry*,) it becomes necessary in cool weather to soften the wax by artificial heat. We have found a lamp or a candle at hand, excellent for this purpose.

Budding is always to be performed when the bark peels freely, which is when the stocks are in a rapidly growing state. Cherries and plums should always be budded by the middle of summer; apples and pears often continue growing rapidly a month later, and peaches may be budded even as late as the commencement of autumn.

It is indispensible to successful budding, that the stock be thrifty, and the shoot in which the bud is inserted not more than a year or two old. No skill can succeed in old or stunted stocks. The reason of this is, that the *cambium*, or mucilaginous substance between the bark and wood, which hardens into the new wood, and which *cements* the bud to the stock, exists only in sufficient quantities for this purpose in fast growing shoots.

Every bud is an embryo plant, and the object in propagating by budding, is to transfer this from one tree to another. To effect this, it is only necessary that the bud be cut smoothly from the shoot with a very small portion of wood with it, and inserted under the raised bark of the stock in close contact with the cambium. Provided the stock is *thrifty* and *growing*; the bud *smoothly cut off*, and *closely* and *evenly* applied to the stock; the cambium *uninjured* by removing the barks; and the bud be kept to its place a few days by a ligature of moderate pressure; it is of little consequence *how* the operation is performed, and there can be little danger of failure. But some modes secure these requisites much better than others.

The common way of cutting the bark to remove it, is to make a transverse cut and longitudinal slit, just through it, like the letter T. The bud is then slid downwards under the bark, in the middle of the slit. But in cutting through, the cambium is always more or less injured. Hence a better mode is to raise the bark on *one side* only of the longitudinal slit, and insert the bud after a small straight portion has been cut from one side to make it fit the cut edge of the unlifted bark. This method avoids the above mentioned injury to the cambium, and more certainly insures success. The whole operation should be performed with as little delay as possible.

But what ever mode is adopted, the bark should always be *lifted* by placing the knife at the edge, and not by running it *under*, as this always injures the cambium.

After the bud is inserted, the whole should be covered, except the bud itself, with a ligature of moistened bass, corn husk, tow, or other soft substance, bound round it with just sufficient force to press the bud closely on the stock.

In about two weeks, or as soon as the ligature begins to cut into the stock, it must be removed. Early the following spring, the stock is to be cut off a quarter of an inch above the bud and in a direction sloping towards it, and all the branches and other buds carefully removed that the whole nourishment may go to the growth of this. Sometimes, (as in budding the apricot,) it is best to leave two or three inches of the stock above the bud, to tie the young shoot to, that it be not broken down by the wind.

Disappointment very often arises, in budding the peach and apricot, from the buds, though well set, being winter killed. This may be generally avoided by observing, on the tree whence the buds are taken, on what part of the shoots the buds have withstood the preceding winter, and selecting accordingly. These are commonly the earliest formed buds on the thriftiest shoots.

Shoots for budding should always have the leaves cut off as soon as they are taken from the tree, about a quarter of an inch above the bud. They may then, if needed, be preserved several days in damp moss or cloth. J. J. T.

Stacking Straw.

So long as the farmers in our wheat growing districts, depend greatly, as they necessarily must, on their straw for feeding their cattle and other stock during the winter, the best mode of presenting it to them must be a matter of some importance. The best mode undoubtedly would be to cut it into chaff, mix it with roots, and thus accus-

tom cattle or horses to its use; but few farmers have the roots, or are willing to take the trouble of such a process of feeding, much as it might profit them; such a course would be too serious an innovation on established usages in farming. The custom of the day is to pass a whole barn full of grain at once through the threshing machine, and the straw is either thrown into the yard to be trampled down at once, or piled up in unsightly stacks, around which cattle stand casting wishful looks, but on which they are able to make but little impression. Hogs burrow into it and get smothered; sheep run over it and render it unfit for food; cattle finally mount the pile, and are tumbled off into snow drifts to perish; while the straw itself remains unrotted, and but little prepared for manure. If then it is necessary to keep cattle or other stock on uncut straw, and the wants of the farmer induce him to thresh and sell his grain at once, it would be well to adopt some plan of stacking which shall give the greatest benefit from it as food, and operate most effectually in converting it into manure.

There is a mode of stacking which has been introduced, which promises well in this respect, and which we think farmers would do well to adopt more extensively. Select a place the most convenient for a stack, either in the yard or out of it, but if in the yard it will be best, as the loss of manure will be less there than elsewhere. It should be so that animals can have a free passage on all sides, as that will prevent *cornering*, or the injury of the weak by the stronger animals of the yard. Four posts should be set permanently in the ground, so that the space enclosed may be about twenty feet by twelve. The posts may be eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, or smaller, if necessary, but they must be strong enough to prevent any danger of splitting down or starting from the ground. The posts may be three and a half or four feet in height. The tops of the posts must be cut out so as to admit a strong pole running from one to the other, and making, when completed, a pen with a single rail. Place a suitable flooring of rails or poles, and then insert under the outer edge of these, rails or poles of the desired length, resting on the post rails, and slanting outwards at an angle of 35 or 40 degrees. They may be placed 10 or 12 inches apart, and should be evenly distributed around the whole. Into this great rack, as it were, let the straw be thrown as fast as threshed, the stack raised to the proper height, and well topped off. In such a stack, the straw will project some 8 or 10 feet, beyond the bottom, furnishing a convenient shelter from storms; and as the cattle or sheep can move around it, they can always escape from the severest weather. If more straw is grown than can be put on one such stack, others may be erected, and if placed so that the broadest parts meet they form no despisable places of retreat from inclement weather. As sheep or cattle eat out the straw, it keeps settling down within their reach, and while all they wish is at all times to be had, little will be wasted during the consumption. The posts may be left standing, for further service; but the rails may be removed and preserved for use in another season.

Dutton Corn.

The experience of the last two years has convinced us, that without a change in the seasons favorable to the production of corn, the above named variety of this valuable grain, must be abandoned, so far as its cultivation is concerned, in a large part of Western New York and Pennsylvania. Some earlier variety must be substituted, or the growth of all corn given up. We regret this result, because the Dutton corn is an excellent variety, the growth large, the yield heavy, and the quality of the grain itself good; but unless corn ripens, there is scarcely any thing more worthless, either as food for man or beast. There is no doubt that much corn has been sold for seed about the country, which had no rightful pretension to the name of Dutton corn, but we have known several instances in which corn procured at the Albany seed store, and of course genuine as under the immediate superintendence and eye of Buel and Thornburn, totally failed in ripening, when some other kinds in the vicinity, or in the same field, was sound and good.

The results of the last two or three years, show, that the Dutton corn even in this region, can be grown from the shore of lake Ontario to the southern border of the great limestone formation of this district, and in some few of the more favorable soils, until the predominating argillaceous earth of the dividing ridge is reached; but that on all these soils, and to the south, until the Allegany ranges of Pennsylvania are passed, the chances are small that this corn will arrive at maturity. It then becomes an important question with the farmers in such sections of the country, whether they shall abandon the cultivation of corn, and attempt some other grain in its stead; or whether they shall adopt some variety that ripens earlier than the Dutton, or the old fashioned varieties will do. There can we think be no doubt that the latter course should be preferred. Corn is an article which for a number of reasons would be one of the most difficult to dispense with, but it is only necessary to mention two; one of which is, that no substitute has as yet been found for it in the making of pork, though roots, fruits, and other grains may be used for this purpose with success and with profit;—and the other is, that the failure of the corn crop makes a more sensible inroad on the comfort, and the means of subsistence of the poor classes of our country, than does the failure of any other.

The planting of corn then in every part of our country should be continued; not as the main, or as an alone crop, perhaps; but in those sections liable to early or severe frosts the greatest care should be taken to procure the seed of that variety that will come to maturity the earliest. Fortunately we have enough of these to give a reasonable choice to the farmer; and of qualities which for food can leave nothing to be desired. Of these the best, are the golden Sioux, the red blaze, and the white and yellow Canadian varieties, all of which the last season succeeded where the Dutton and the common varieties failed entirely. It will be found too when properly cultivated, that if not so imposing in appearance as the Dutton, the yield of any of these early varieties will be far from despicable. On well tilled land, in good heart, or properly manured, from forty to sixty bushels per acre may be safely calculated upon; and in some instances, even the highest amount stated has been exceeded. These early varieties are small, compared with the late ones, and as we know by experience will bear planting much closer than those; consequently a greater number of hills or stalks can be grown on an acre, without crowding the plants. The winter will furnish an opportunity to our farmers to supply themselves with the best varieties suited to their location, and one which we hope will not be lost; and when once the desired kind is obtained, care should be taken, by selecting the earliest and best ears for seed, to prevent deterioration, and if possible to improve, and render it still earlier. Of one thing we are certain, the corn crop of any section of our country should not be given up, without more convincing evidence that corn cannot be grown, and greater efforts to succeed with it, than have yet been given or made.

PIGS.

We should be pleased, were it in our power, to present to the readers of the Farmer the various specimens of the swine kind that stand engraved on the pages of Loudon's history of the pork making race; as we think nothing would so forcibly present the difference in the value of the kinds, and work a reformation among farmers in this respect, unless it was a view of the amimals themselves, in their own proper persons. There, may be seen at a glance the various steps of excellence, from the original wild hog of Europe, to the perfect forms of the Chinese and the Berkshire, or crosses of these and kindred kinds. We do not think there is an animal kept by the farmer, on which the marks of profit and loss are so clearly figured, and in lines not to be mistaken, as on the hog. While with the best varieties, the profits are greater, more sure, and realized in less time than from any other animal, with the inferior kinds, the loss is equally certain and rapid. It is clear that a pig that will reach the weight of three or four hundred with a given quantity of food; that will be quiet and peaceable, and consequently fatten in one half the time necessary for others, should be preferred by every farmer who has the most faint idea of farming prosperity and economy. That such are preferred by the majority, is fully disproved by the inferior and worthless animals that crowd the pens and consume the hard earnings of the tiller of the soil.

The importance of making good selections of pigs we saw forcibly illustrated on calling at the house of a farming friend a few days since, who had in his pen a Chinese hog so fat he could hardly rise, and which when slaughtered a day or two afterwards weighed about 300 pounds; and who also had a pig of the Chinese, with a cross of the Berkshire, eleven weeks old, and which taken from the sow and put with other pigs and fed with them, gained in three weeks thirty-four pounds, or about ten pounds a week. The Chinese alone may not be heavy enough for profitable fattening on large farms, but a cross with the Berkshire, or any of the well built larger varieties, will remedy this defect if it is one, and produce the animal required.

IODINE IN GLANDERS.

The glanders have long been considered as one of the most loathsome and incurable of the diseases to which the horse is subject; and the infectious nature of the complaint, rendering it liable to be communicated to other animals kept in the same stable, or brought in contact with it, has induced the owners of horses, after the disease was established, to consider killing them a course preferable to the dangers of infection, and a certain but lingering death. Since, however, Dr. Elliotson proved by several well attested cases, that the glanders could be communicated from the horse to human individuals, the disease has assumed an importance to which few of the diseases of animals are entitled.

Mr. Thompson, of Whitehaven, has furnished the editor of the London Lancet an account of the cure of a horse by Iodine, after the disease had become well developed, and serious thoughts were entertained of killing the horse at once. There could scarce be a doubt that the case was one of confirmed glanders. Bloody viscid sanies flowed down and glued the nostrils, and in the left one the membrane was studded with chancerous ulcerations, as far as the eye could reach. The glands under the throat were greatly enlarged, and the animal was attenuated and weak. The least motion affected its breath, and from the rapid progress of the affection, there was no prospect of the animals living but a short time.

The following account of the curative process is given by Mr. Thompson, the horse belonging to his brother:

"The various means employed in such affections had been resorted to without success, and the animal getting so weak as to be scarcely able to stand, was recommended to be shot. It was at this advanced period that I saw it; and thinking it a good opportunity to try the power of iodine, I requested the groom to administer 150 drops of the *strong* tincture, three or four times a day, in water. The iodine was given regularly for the space of six weeks. Not fewer than 450, and frequently 500 or 600 drops were administered daily. In a few days the benefit of the drug was evidenced, and at the end of seven weeks the horse was nearly well. The animal is at present the property of another person, and is considered to be one of the best in his stable. Four years have elapsed since the horse was affected; it is now perfectly well, and there has been no return of the complaint."

RUTA BAGA FOR HORSES.

The writer has tried a successful experiment of feeding a horse on ruta bagas, in addition to the usual feeding of hay and oats. At first he could only be induced to eat them after he had gone for some hours without food, but he now has a strong appetite for them, and will eat them freely without cutting, gnawing them down with his teeth. Half a dozen good sized ones in a day, with two quarts of oats, keep him in excellent condition except when he is worked unusually, when a greater supply of oats is necessary. J. J. T.

FLINT IN WHEAT STRAW.

At the time the incendiary burnings of wheat stacks was so prevalent last year in part of England, large globules of melted glass were formed by fusion and combination of the silex and potash of the straw. The experiment might be considered a decisive, but a costly one.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Wool Growing.

Mr. Editor—In a communication of mine on the subject of "sheep," in the Farmer of Nov. 18th, the following paragraph occurs:—

"If the positions I have assumed are correct, it follows I think conclusively, that the business (wool growing) must be a good one, the moment our pecuniary embarrassments pass by, and our manufactories are enabled to resume operations. He who thinks that day is very remote, knows little of the energies and resources of the American people. The business, moreover, must always continue good, until overdone by ourselves. That this has not yet occurred, I have already stated. It is shown by the fact that on the years in which our greatest clips have been taken, (1835, '36 and '37,) they did not meet our home demand, and large quantities were imported. And the very folly I complained of in the beginning of this paper—the abandonment of the business by the multitudes who have not steadiness and energy to withstand one hour of adversity, will put still further off the time when it *can* be overdone. The full rise in the prices of wool may not immediately follow the revival of trade, as the amount which accumulates in the interim may overstock the market, and of consequence, place the game in the hands of the buyer. But this will be only temporary. *Wants* are also accumulating! The *wardrobe* has not escaped in those curtailments of personal expenses, which the times have rendered convenient, if not necessary, at the hands of almost every one."

A writer over the signature of "*C.*" in the Farmer of Dec. 21, assails these positions. He says:—

"Now I maintain that wool growing has been overdone, because the manufacture of wool has been overdone. * * There has been more cloth produced, and more wool worked into cloth, than the wants of the country and of trade demanded. This is evident from the fact, that, although not half the usual amount of cloth has been this year manufactured, the supply seems undiminished; the country is full of cloth, and prices are low—too low to give an adequate profit. * * * Speculation has wrought ruin in the manufacturer of cloth. All the manufacturers have driven their machinery to the greatest extent in their power, because the demand seemed so great. Hence it was, that 'on the years in which our greatest clips have been taken, large quantities were imported.' The present result shows, that while the demand was not supplied, the trade was more than supplied for years, and the market was overstocked. The manufacturer produced so much cloth that the demand on him has ceased, which he could not have done unless the grower had in those bountiful years raised more wool, or more found a place in the country, than the trade required. Until wool and woolen cloths shall cease to be imported, wool growing is overdone," &c.

I have been thus particular in quoting the words used by "*C.*" and myself, because I wish the issue between us distinctly understood. The subject is one of deep importance to a large class of our agricultural population. For several years the prosperity of our manufactories, and the prices they have been enabled to pay for wool, has induced thousands to embark in the business of wool growing. Suddenly this prosperity is arrested. The wheels of trade stand still. Wool, recently so sought for, can hardly be *urged* off at a moiety of its former price. Is this new state of things to be permanent? I thought *not*, and so maintained—but if I am in error, bankruptcy awaits some, and severe losses all, who have embarked in wool growing. Surely no one should be induced to incur these losses, *unnecessarily*. And no man should take the responsibility of inducing others to *premature* action in the premises, by holding discouraging language, *unadvisedly*. If the wool grower holds on (I refer now to his *business*, rather than the wool which he may happen to have on hand,) *it can be no worse for him*, but should he sell out, abandon the business with which he is acquainted, to learn a new one—sacrifice his fine flocks—and render useless, the fixtures prepared for their accommodation—I say should he do all this, and then after a lapse of only a year or two, find that he had acted *prematurely*—that his losses and sacrifices had been *unnecessary*, how much cause would he have to thank those whose advice and representations had induced him to such a step? How much would he feel his obligations towards his advisers heightened too, on finding that their representations—the assumed facts on which they predicated their opinions, were utterly incorrect and unfounded—floating surmises, instead of known facts.

My opponent "C." decides unhesitatingly that wool growing has been overdone—that "the market is supplied for years." The inference is obvious. The shuttle is no more to be heard in those busy New England cities, which sprang into existence, as if by magic, when our country determined to patronize its own industry and its own enterprise—kill, sell at any price, or give away, is the word to the wool grower! It is not my intention to censure "C." for the expression of his opinions. I invited such an expression. His remarks are made in a spirit of courtesy, and no doubt with a perfect conviction of their correctness. The issue between us is purely one of *facts*. Sensible that a bare reiteration, would add no strength to my previously expressed opinions, I have deferred replying to "C." until I could obtain through the most unquestionable channels, the precise information which must decide the points in dispute between us.—Much delay has occurred in receiving this, owing to unavoidable circumstances. On the receipt of the Farmer, containing "C.'s" remarks, I immediately wrote to a member of Congress from this state, making the necessary inquiries. These I requested him to submit to some one of the most prominent and best informed representatives of one of the great wool growing and manufacturing districts, "notifying the individual to whom they were submitted, that his statements were intended for publication, and that his name would be given as the authority for their correctness." The inquiries were presented to Gov. Davis, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. Gov. Davis, though "entertaining no doubts" in his own mind, on the subject matter of the controversy, addressed a letter to Mr. Lawrence of Boston, a gentleman possessing perhaps as much and as accurate practical information in relation to the facts involved in the dispute, as any other in the country. The following is the correspondence:

Washington, Jan. 15, 1838.

Sir—I have this morning received a reply to the inquiries made in the enclosed letter, from a merchant and manufacturer in Boston, who is better acquainted with the statistics of commerce and manufacturing than I am. These facts must settle the inquiries. If the amount of production does not equal the demand for consumption, it cannot with propriety be said that there is an over production in our country. Consumption and not prices settle the question. With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. Davis.

Boston, Jan. 10*th*, 1838.

Hon. J. Davis:

Dear Sir—My brother Abbott has handed me Mr. *******'s letter with a request to address you, which I shall with much pleasure. Mr. *******'s antagonist is at fault in his statement that "wool growing and manufacturing were overdone in this country." The importation in 1836, of wool under 8 cts. cost abroad, was 10,905,571, and of dutiable 1,390,678. The stock remaining on hand Jan. 1st, 1837, was less than the year previous. There were in the United States in 1836, 12,867,638 sheep. At 3½ lbs. each it gives 4,513,733 lbs. wool. The stock on hand on the 1st Jan. 1837, was less than the year before, therefore it is clear the business of wool growing in this country is not overdone, and *will not be till importation entirely ceases*. The other point that "manufacturing is entirely or was entirely overdone," By the Secretary of the Treasury's report it appears that the importation of cloths and cassimeres for one year ending Sept. 30th, 1836, amounted to (cost abroad) 8,926,382. Duties, charges, &c., added, would make the value here 14 to 15 millions dollars.

The stock of woolen goods in the country at the close of 1836, was somewhat increased for the year, but nothing like the amount of importation, *and at this time the stock is less than at any period for ten years, including all in the custom houses.*

Can the business of manufacturing be overdone so long as the consumption is in part supplied by importation? I shall be glad if Mr. ******** makes out a clear case to the satisfaction of all the readers of the "Genesee Farmer." If he requires any further information in my way, I shall be glad to furnish it.

I remain your ob't servant,

Samuel Lawrence.

It is impossible to make the "case" any "clearer" after the full and lucid exposition of Mr. Lawrence. "C." must disprove *his* statements, or admit *himself* to be in error. The former I apprehend he cannot do. I shall close this article with some brief extracts, going to support the positions of Mr. Lawrence, from a recent letter from the President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. The wool grower will see that his cause is not esteemed so desperate, by those who *ought* to be qualified to judge. I say to him as I did in my first communication, "*be of good cheer.* The time is soon coming when those who are so eager to desert a ship which they fancy to be sinking, will be back to beg re-admission." The following are the extracts referred to: "The importations of woolen cloths in '35 and '36 was large, and as long as that is the case, and our manufactories are in operation, woolgrowing cannot be overdone.—There can be no doubt that we grow several millions of pounds of fine wool less than is wanted for our population; for if it is not so, why are our broadcloths made of foreign wool, imported in such large quantities to this country for a market.—The general impression among the manufacturers is, that as soon as business revives, that the article will be more in demand, and at better prices. We shall not grow wool enough in this country, until we drive the English out of our market with their woolens, as we have done in a great measure with their cottons."

South-hill.

Cortlandville, Jan. 23*d*.

CULTURE OF CORN.

Mr. L. Tucker—In compliance with your request, I will endeavor to give you an account of my corn crop. As I am more accustomed to handle farming tools than I am a pen, you will please excuse any inaccuracies.

I planted about four acres the season past to corn, or between three and a half and four acres. The make of the land on which I planted is a ridge of no great elevation, descending to a flat on the east side of half or three-fourths of an acre, and on the west side to a flat of half an acre in extent. One half of the ridge is covered with orcharding, and on some parts the trees stand very thick. This ridge is composed of sand, gravel, clay and small stones, in such proportion as to make it easy land to till, and yet tenacious enough to hold manure. The flats are clay and sand, without the gravel and stone, or in very small quantities.

State of Cultivation.—Most of the ridge was very much exhausted by cropping previous to my purchasing it some five years ago. Since that period the crops have been light, for as it lies at a distance from my barn, it has received but a small quantity of manure, and has been constantly under the plough. On one corner there was formerly a barn-yard and dwelling; this part is rich. The whole was seeded to clover in the spring of 1836. Last spring, before ploughing, I put seven or eight loads per acre of long manure on all except the old barn-yard.

Manner of Cultivating.—Turned over the sward carefully, and rolled it down lengthwise of the furrow with a light roller—harrowed thoroughly, but was careful not to bring up the turf—marked both ways very straight, three feet three inches to three feet six inches distance between the rows, or from center to center of hills. Planted about the 10th of May, mostly with large eight rowed yellow corn, commonly called Fargo corn, from John A. Fargo of Henrietta, who obtained a premium on this kind of corn of the Agricultural Society, for the largest quantity of corn per acre, I believe, ever presented to the society for a premium in this county. (I have carefully selected and improved on this corn for ten years, and during that time have never failed of a crop.) Prepared by tarring and rolling in plaster—dropped seven or eight kernels in a hill. I use no plough among my corn; I think it injurious to the crop. As soon as the plants could

be seen so as to follow the rows, I run it out with the cultivator, one way close to the hills, so as to leave a very small space untouched by the cultivator. This practice has been a great advantage to me for several years. Before I could hoe, it came on wet, but I had checked the weeds, and my corn lay clean and grew fast. I next ran it out the other way with the cultivator, and hoed as soon as I could, and had good easy hoeing, while my neighbors, who did not do this, were digging out the weeds and grass from among their corn at a great expense of time and labor. At the first hoeing I thinned out the corn to three or four plants in a hill. I found not a hill missing, although I had not a single scare-crow in the field, or took any trouble to drive them away when they descended upon it. On the poorest part of the field I threw a single handful of plaster and unleached ashes, mixed in about equal quantities, on a hill, after the first hoeing. I think it would be better, however, to put it on as soon as the corn is up.

It then came on wet, and the brown grub attacked the corn with such destructive effect, that I thought I should lose the whole crop, or a large part of it. They cut down whole hills, and continued cutting it more or less until the corn was nearly knee high. How to stop their ravages was the question. They cared not for ashes, as they would lie in them. By following the rows, and searching the affected hills about the roots of the plants, and taking out the grub, they were stopped in a measure with very little expense of time. This was repeated two or three times. I should be happy to find some easier method to destroy or stop them.

I hoed but twice, running the corn out both ways with the cultivator. The second hoeing effectually destroyed the weeds and grass, so that the ground lay clean until the corn was cut up. The frost of August injured all my corn more or less by cutting the leaves. Some on the low ground it almost destroyed, but the tassel, husk and silk mostly escaped on a large part of the field. It put the crop back, or made it later, by a number of days; however, the corn was glazed, and fit to cut up the fore part of September, and was cut up and set in small shooks in the field before the heavy frosts. About half an acre on one side was planted with Dutton corn; it is not as early as the yellow Fargo; some part was injured badly by frost—some very handsome corn.

By measuring by cart loads I had about 400 bushels of ears of sound corn. One acre on the skirts, or flat, was injured by wet and frost, so that it yielded only about 50 bushels of ears of sound corn. Most of it was quite sound, although the ears were generally small.

On the part to which the ashes and plaster were applied, though the poorest part of the land, I estimated the yield at about eighty bushels of shelled corn to the acre. G. L. B.

Henrietta, Dec. 1837.

Canada Thistles and the Road Laws.

Mr. L. Tucker—In your Monthly Farmer of November last, I read a long article on the progress the Canada thistle was making over our land, and I must acknowledge the fact to be as stated; and I very much fear that unless we take hold of this plant, and plough and hoe it out, we shall all in a short time have it intermixed in our fields so that we shall not raise half a crop of any sort of grain. But, after all we farmers can do in this matter, to keep it out of our fields, it will amount to but little, unless some alteration is made in the Road Law by the legislature so as to have the highway tax paid in money in the place of labor; for as it now stands, I know but very few of the pathmasters cut any of the noxious weeds in the highway, (let alone working the roads.) I have kept a good look out, to see how fast the Canada thistle has been taking possession of our highways, and very few of them are molested by the worker of the highway.

Now, sir, suppose we should all get them out of our farms, what good would it do us, so long as the highways are left free to give us all the seed again? I know that the present law requires the pathmasters to cut the weeds—but what good does this do? Not as much as the law that requires them to work the highways, and that too in a given time. Now we all know that neither is done as the law contemplates it should be done, nor will it be done as it should be unless we all pay a money tax; and then 40 cents in the place of a day's labor will do more, and for this simple reason: the whole job can be let out to the lowest bidder, to do certain work, and to give security for the performance of the same, and when done according to contract, to have his money; or some other mode might be adopted to work the roads, whereby the whole public would be much better served than they now are; for we in this case should have the work done in the proper season, and in the place of having the top soil put on the roads when all is mud, we should see the utmost pains taken to get the best of soil for the roads; and in the place of having the side gutters all filled up, we should see them kept open, so that all the water could pass off freely.

I am aware that the legislature has been opposed to altering the law, on the ground that the farmers did not want it done, which, sir, is a very great mistake; and I know the fact to be so, for I have taken great pains this last year to ascertain the fact from them, not only in this county, but in yours and the neighboring counties; and more than three quarters of them want it altered, and for the very reason that they can pay the money more easily than they can do the work. They know also that the public would be much benefited with the roads, if they were made better, and they also know that we shall never get clear of the Canada thistle unless the present law is altered, for as it now stands, there is not over one pathmaster in fifty that does his duty, for the reason that he is only in for one year; and ten chances to one if he knows what the law is, and if he does he cannot get the men out to work in time, without a neighborhood quarrel, for they all have so much to do at that time of the year when the roads want to be worked, and therefore to save a quarrel, or to prevent being disliked in his town, he must let the roads be till it rains, or till all the other work is done up.

Now, sir, any one can see that the farmer would make money, if the law was so altered that he should pay 40 cents per day, and for this simple reason, that every day he works, or sends his men, it costs him from 75 cents to one dollar per day, and then not over three-quarters of a day's work is done—and what is done is done without a system, and never followed up over one year any plan that by chance is laid out and begun by a pathmaster. Some may say we can work the roads when we have nothing else to do. That time will be just the time when the roads ought not to be worked, and besides, these few persons always can find work of some neighbor, and earn more than 40 cents per day; and what I know of farming, I know that no good farmer has any time more than is wanted on his farm in the day time; and I would advise those farmers who may say that they have, to look well over their farms, and see if there is not the Canada thistle, or some other noxious weed, that wants cutting, in the corner of the fences or in the ditches about their farms.

I know, Mr. Tucker, that I have only touched around the edges of what might be said and written on this subject, but now leave it to you, and hope you will procure some of your able writers, with yourself, to take hold of this subject, and see if we cannot convince this present legislature, that we farmers want the law altered, and that we know better what is for our good, than some who never look at this matter, and legislate on the subject, and then cast the result on the farmer without his consent or knowledge. If the whole state will not go for having the law altered, let a few of the western counties go for it, and I trust your county will join in with us in petitioning for the alteration this winter.

A Livingston County Farmer.

The common wages of the hired laborer in France, are $37 50 for a man, and $18 75 for a woman annually.

Every Farmer should, for his own Interest, *be a subscriber for an Agricultural Journal.*

NO. VI.

Agricultural periodicals are useful in more ways, as well as to a greater extent, than is generally supposed. They are exceedingly useful as teachers, affording as they do to farmers a great amount of useful instruction relative to the theory and practice of agriculture. And let it be remembered that this instruction costs but little. No other method is known of, by which useful knowledge can be acquired at so cheap a rate. Still there is another way in which agricultural journals exert, for the benefit of farmers, a *mighty influence*, and this, it is believed, is rarely perceived, and never justly appreciated. Reading an agricultural journal rarely fails of producing a peculiar effect on the mind of the reader, an effect from which great advantages result, although by himself perhaps unperceived. It gives elasticity and expansion to his mind, breaks up his torpidity, and renders it inquisitive and active. No one who takes a proper interest in an agricultural periodical, and reads it attentively, can slumber over his business. His periodical will, from time to time, give him jogs, exciting his attention to one thing, and an other thing, leading him to the practice of much mental inquiry relative to the correctness or incorrectness of his practices, practicable improvements, &c. Eminently useful as agricultural journals are known to be in other respects, I am almost inclined to believe that they are equally useful, if not more so as stimulants to the mind.

The minds of farmers, in the absence of exciting causes always become dull. They are in some respects, very similar to edged tools. All know that these in order to operate to advantage, must be kept sharp, but to keep them so, requires a frequent use of the rub-stone. So it is with the mind of a farmer. It loses its edge if it ever had one—becomes dull, and needs the use of a rub-stone. Now the Genesee Farmer, or any other good agricultural paper, is the rub-stone required. The farmer, without an agricultural periodical in his possession, is equally unprepared for successful action, as is the mower who goes with his sythe into a field to mow, but takes with him no rub-stone. I am aware that these comparisons may appear to be rather odd, and perhaps vulgar, yet I think the resemblances are striking. In activity of mind, in habits of mental inquiry, and in range and extension of thought in relation to the various objects of agriculture, there is a difference between men who faithfully read agricultural journals, and those who do not, no less striking than that between a sharp sythe and a dull one. Economicus.

Hoof-Ail in Cattle.

Mr. Tucker—A disease, known, I believe by the name of Hoof-Ail or Foot-ail, has recently broken out among my cattle. The first sympton I discovered of it was about ten days since, when an ox in good heart, was discovered to be a little lame, and on examination I found the ankle joints of both hind legs somewhat swoolen. They still continue to swell. In three or four days, the skin began to crack open just under the dew-claw, and putrid matter began to ooze out around the hoof, where it joins on to the flesh. The sores are growing worse, and I am told that the feet will rot off, unless some remedy can be discovered. Several calves have been attacked in a similar manner. Aside from this disease in the foot, the animals are in perfect health, eating with as good an appetite as ever. I have been unable to hear of any remedy, and shall be greatly obliged by any information on the subject, which the readers of the Farmer may be able to communicate. M. R.

Henrietta, Jan. 17th, 1837.

WINTER BUTTER.

Butter is made in some parts of New England through the winter in great perfection. The cows are fed on the best hay, that is, hay made of English grass, well cured and sweet, and provender made of the meal of Indian corn and oats ground together, and kept at night in warm stables. As soon as the milk is strained it should be put into pans, and set in the coldest place that can be found, in

order that it may freeze speedily; the sooner the better. By the process of freezing, the cream is forced to the top, and may be taken off without the least mixture of the frozen milk. The cream should never be placed on, or even near the fire, nor kept in a warm place, but when churned, should stand several feet from the kitchen fire. It takes a little longer time to churn, and the butter is usually of a somewhat lighter color; but the flavor, when the above directions are carefully observed, is of the finest and richest description. We speak from personal knowledge of the subject, having been personally acquainted with the quality of the winter butter for sixty years.—*Albany paper.*

From the Farmer's Register.

Observations on the Agriculture and Horticulture of Western New York.

(*Concluded.*)

Of the state of horticulture, in the western part of New York, not much can be said. The improvements in this department have by no means been commensurate with the progress that has been made in the more useful branches of industry; and the deficiency is rendered the more obvious by the contrast which exists between these and kindred improvements. Men's minds are yet too deeply intent on the acquisition of wealth, for matters of mere taste and luxury to be an object of much attention. In our new countries the necessaries of life must first be sought after and obtained, before much attention can be devoted to its comforts and elegances; and even in those which are comparatively old, the unsettled state of the population, the continual changes in the possession of property, and the consequent removals to distant regions, exercise an unfriendly influence on the progress of horticultural improvement. In the United States, there is no abiding place for our citizens; restlessness and locomotion are their chief characteristics. In England, on the contrary, where local attachments are stronger, and where the same occupants and their descendants remain on the same spot for a length of time, the inducement to rural embellishments is greater. The children inherit from their parents a taste for the elegant and ornamental, and every garden and cottage bears the evidence of neatness and taste. No part of the United States, therefore, can be compared to England for the interesting combination of the beautiful with the useful; nor can the more recently settled portions of this country exhibit the same progress that has been made in those of an older date. If these observations are correct, it is not to be expected that the interior of New York has yet evinced much predilection for horticultural taste. The neatness, and elegance, and comfort, of the dwellings are deserving of all praise. In the innumerable towns and villages which meet the eye in almost every neighborhood, and in the splendid churches, equally numerous, are beheld the decorations of architecture, and all the artificial appliances of worldly comfort, accompanied by no general improvements in the science of horticulture. The commodious and handsomely finished farm houses lose half their charms, by their want of contiguity to extensive and fruitful orchards, and by the almost entire absence of ornamental trees and plants. Apple orchards it is true, of greater or less extent, are found on nearly every farm; but there is no general cultivation of a variety and succession of fruits. The peach, the apricot, and the pear, the cherry and the plum, the strawberry and raspberry, are strangers, one might suppose, which would not always be recognized by a portion of the inhabitants. The contracted dimensions of the yards and gardens, but especially of the yards, are out of all taste; and impart an aspect of nakedness to the buildings, which like some other objects, lose half their attractions by too great exposure to the eye. A yard of sufficient size, set in a verdant turf, and judiciously planted, with handsome and well grown trees and shrubbery, is an indispensible auxiliary to the elegance of a rural mansion. It affords the only mode by which the proper degree of light and shade, concealment and exposure, can be happily effected; and oftentimes lends an indescribable charm, when other things are wanting. This parsimony in the laying out grounds is in strange contrast with the expenditure which has been lavished on the buildings, and with the liberal appropriation of land in the location of roads.

There is probably no district in the United States susceptible of a higher state of horticultural as well as agricultural improvement, than Western New York; certainly no soil could be better adapted to most of the delicious productions above enumerated, and to a great variety of plants deserving of culture for their beauty alone. As soon as they are committed to the earth, they begin to repay the labors of planting, by the rapidity of their growth. A few years would suffice to effect a wonderful change; as an impulse has been given to the work, by the example as well as writings of men of taste and science, it is expected that it will not be long before the arts of horticulture are more generally practised. Nothing exercises a more favorable influence on its advancement than the establishment of nurseries. They naturally create a desire for the possession of fine plants and fruits, by affording the ready means of gratification. As yet, the number of these is inconsiderable, so far as information could be obtained; but that of Asa Rowe, near Rochester, is of considerable extent, and conducted with great neatness and taste. At Albany, the long established nurseries of Buel and Wilson, are well known, and are capable of supplying an extensive demand. The fidelity of all these gentlemen is unquestionable. The nursery business, however, as conducted in the United States, is not always managed with that precision by which it should be characterized. New fruits are extensively propagated and sold under imposing names without allowing time to ascertain their merits; and even the older varieties are not always propagated from fruit bearing trees. After the lapse of a few years, when the young trees have been distributed over the country and nursed with the greatest care—and when anticipation is to be succeeded by enjoyment—they are oftentimes found to be of so little value, as to be an actual cumbrance to the ground. By such a loose practice, the vender, who imprudently commits himself on the faith of another, inflicts an injury on his customers, which it is impossible to repair. There are probably few extensive nurseries in this country, which can guarantee the identity of their fruits. The general distrust in their accuracy has probably contributed not a little to retard the extension of horticultural enterprise. If the business were elevated to that state, which its importance justifies and demands, no species of fruit would be sold until its merits had been actually tested; and standard trees of every variety would be cultivated on the ground of the nurseryman, from which alone his scions should be taken. If this should be thought too tardy a process for the impatience of the seller, as well as the purchaser, yet it must be confessed there is no safety in any other course; and the nurseryman who establised his reputation on his fidelity and accuracy, will ultimately find it to redound to his own interest, to adopt this system, not less than to the interests of those who entrust him with the execution of their orders.

Among the numerous objects which claim some share of horticultural taste, may be enumerated the public burial grounds, which are situated on the sides of the roads, neatly enclosed and covered with a luxuriant sod. Notwithstanding the melancholy purpose to which these spots are dedicated, their neatness and cleanliness from all weeds and unseemly plants, make it pleasant to look upon them, and witness the attention that is bestowed to keep them in order. The neglected state of the repositories of the dead in nearly all parts of our country, is a reproach to a civilized people. In the neighborhood of cities, they are sometimes, though not invariably, the objects of some care—reluctant though it be; but in the country, those of a private as well as public description are either filled with briers or other noxious plants, or exposed to the continual intrusion of cattle. A better feeling has prevailed in New York, where a public burying ground is laid off for the use of every township, and a particular appropriation made to preserve it from injury. As far as the duties of the sexton extend, they appear to be performed with commendable fidelity—no mounds of fresh earth indicating the recent interments: but the beauty of these lovely spots would be greatly enhanced by being set with a suitable number of appropriate trees. These simple natural emblems have, from time immemorial, been recognized as peculiarly adapted to the solemnity of such scenes. The cemeteries of Turkey, covered with the mournful cypress which is planted by the priest on every grave, have suggested the plan of the celebrated *Pere la Chaise* in Paris, from whence has been subsequently derived the model of those of Mount Auburn and Laurel Hill, at Boston and Philadelphia. There is a melancholy pleasure induced by the contemplation of the pendent willow and ever verdant trees flourishing over the remains of mortality; and the mind, instead of being repulsed, turns with a pious interest to the sacred repository so nearly connected with the inextinguishable affections of our nature—which in a few short years is to offer an asylum of rest to our own wearied and exhausted limbs.

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[After the first part of our correspondent's communication, in No. 7, had been printed, we received from him, as specimens of the small pebbles which form a large part of the very singular ridge, south of the Lake Ontario, and which is described in the second column of page 441. The pebbles were completely encrusted with a thin hard coating of carbonate of lime, (tested by its solution in acid,) and the same substance had even penetrated and filled the interior pores of two of them, which were of a porous and soft texture. Another was a close and hard silicious pebble, of which the lime only covered the surface. The accompanying note of our correspondent, states that "the quantity of lime deposited on them extends through the whole mass, [of the ridge,] as far as I had an opportunity of observing. I think we may suppose that the adjoining lands received quite as great a deposite. But this, however, is not from the limestone region of the state."

The inference of our correspondent, that all the adjacent lands, of a higher elevation, must have been equally furnished with calcareous matter, by the then covering limestone waters, is inevitable. And the curious fact serves to show, on a large scale, how nature has operated to give the soils of some regions the ingredient of lime, so necessary to productiveness. If the contiguous arable soil was examined by chemical tests, we presume that it would be found that none of the *carbonate* of lime now remains; and this would furnish an additional and very striking proof of the truth of our doctrine of the disappearance of *that form* of lime, and of the formation and constitution of *neutral soils*. See 'Essay on Calcareous Manures,' 2nd ed. ch. vii.—Ed. Far. Reg.]

FEMALE INDUSTRY.

Among our selections will be found a very sensible article on the importance of female industry, extracted from the address of Rev. Orville Dewey, delivered before the members of the American Institute, at their last exhibition in New York. It furnishes a mirror in which many females may see, at least one of the causes of their embarrassment, and a faithful admonition to all to guard against the insidious attack of an epidemic to which many modern females are strongly predisposed. Though this disease is contagious, and unless timely arrested in its progress, fatal; yet its symptoms are too definite to be mistaken, and its virulence readily yields to a judicious course of medicine. When a mother hears her daughter conversing frequently and politely about "servants," and the great difficulty of obtaining "good help," she may know "there is death in the pot," and should lose no time to administer the proper medicine. Taken in its incipient stage, and before it has diffused itself through the whole system, a few doses of maternal advice will generally effect a cure; but neglected till the patient talks about nothing but "genteel company," "the vulgarity of house work," and "the miseries of domestic life," she may rest assured the disease has progressed to an alarming extent, and that nothing but the speedy administration of a more powerful remedy will save her.

But even in cases of this kind she need not despair of success. There is a sovereign remedy, even in the most extreme cases, and it should be immediately administered, regardless of the unpleasant feelings it may give the administrator, as well as the pain it may occasion the patient. Paternal authority, in liberal doses, and at suitable intervals, will produce as salutary and astonishing effects as Brandreth's Pills, or Swaim's Panacea, and no father should be prevented from administering it, by a mistaken love for his daughter, for upon it her happiness through future life may depend. It is a mistaken notion in parents that this kind of folly in their children will be corrected by age. Like any other habit, virtuous or vicious, it will "grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength," unless checked by the interposition of parental restraint; and of the importance of industrious habits, both in males and females, no parent can make a correct estimate.

The circle of our acquaintance is somewhat extended; but we cannot enumerate twenty females within it, who have connected themselves in marriage with men whose circumstances and business admit of their living without labor, or, to say the least, superintending the affairs of the household. Probably, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand are under the necessity of working with their own hands; and yet, in youth, many of them considered a knowledge of household affairs not only degrading, but an insurmountable obstacle in the way of an eligible marriage. Some, at the present day, suppose a man seeks a wife as an appendage, rather than as a help-meet; that he wants her to furnish a parlor rather than a kitchen, or a dining room, and consequently goes into the world in search of a wife as he would into a cabinet maker's shop, and selects the most elegant piece of furniture, without reference to its utility, or his own ability to afford it. That such is the case with too many young men, we are compelled to admit. But they generally make as poor husbands as the girls we have alluded to do wives; and when, by one of those odd pranks which the fickle god sometimes plays off, they are brought together, their follies, if not their iniquities, are "visited upon their children," and all others with whom they are in any way connected.

But it is to be hoped these ridiculous notions are on the wane. Labor, by most females, is considered honorable; and thousands who have no employment at home, are among the operatives of our manufacturing establishments, contracting industrious habits, and laying up money. But, as there are evils growing out of the amalgamation of large numbers of males and females in factories, the advice of Dr. Dewey to furnish them with something to do at home, is worthy the consideration of every father; and to what better advantage can they labor than in the culture and manufacture of silk—and is it not a

little singular that every modern writer on domestic economy, should allude to them as being the most suitable and profitable objects of female industry?—*Silk Culturist.*

From the Boston Horticultural Register.

On the Cultivation of Asparagus.

[We recommend to our readers the following communication of Mr. Pond, which we are happy to give a place in the Register, as we think his remarks are well calculated to benefit those who are desirous of forming new Asparagus beds, or renewing old ones. While some horticulturists give their attention to one production, and make improvement in that particular branch of culture, the interest or fancy of another person leads him to something of a different description. Mr. Pond has given his attention in a particular manner to the culture of Asparagus, and from the success which has attended his efforts, if we may judge from the productions he has presented to the public from time to time, and which we ourselves have witnessed, should infer that he has been eminently successful in the cultivation of this delicious vegetable.—Ed.]

The cultivation of asparagus, although so general, is by no means, as well understood as it should be. Like many other vegetables, which have for years been cultivated, and which almost every gardener thinks he raises to perfection and needs no further information in relation to their growth, it can still be wonderfully improved in its mode of cultivation. The immense quantity which is produced in this vicinity, for the market, and its superiority to that of former years, is a convincing proof, that its cultivation is now much better understood than heretofore, and it is to be hoped that it will still continue to be grown of a larger size and more excellent quality. In private gardens in particular, some fine specimens have been produced within the last two or three years, and, with little more care and expense, the market gardener may as easily supply his customers with this estimable vegetable in equal perfection. There are several kinds of asparagus, some of which have been lately introduced and have not yet become very well known. That which I have grown, and which I have proved to be of most excellent quality, as well as of monstrous size, is called the giant asparagus. It is yet but little known, and consequently, not very extensively cultivated. But so superior is it to the old kinds generally grown, and of which hundreds of plantations now exist, that it must take their place soon. Some cultivators do not like to destroy fruitful beds because the kind is rather inferior; yet I have no doubt but they would be more amply repaid in the end, if they were to make new plantations, and as soon as they came into bearing, entirely destroy the old ones. Its large size and fine appearance together with its tenderness and flavor, recommend it to the notice of every market gardener, who is desirous of any emulation for his productions and to every gentleman and amateur, who is ambitious of supplying his table with the most excellent kind. There has been considerable written upon the culture of asparagus, and there are various opinions respecting the best method of cultivation. But leaving the reader to choose which system he pleases, I proceed to detail the method I have adopted, and which I have found to be completely successful. It is difficult to persuade those who have for years continued to grow any kind of plants to tolerable perfection to adopt new modes with the hopes of improving upon the long trodden path. In the month of April or May, select a spot of ground sufficiently large to plant the number of roots intended. If the plantation is to be large and intended for supplying the market, the ground should be ploughed to a good depth; if for a common kitchen garden it should be trenched to the depth of fourteen inches. Make the surface of the bed level, after this operation is performed, then proceed to make places to dig the trenches for the roots; they should be two and a half feet apart; stretch a line the whole length of the bed: draw the next two and a half from this, and so on to the whole width. Then proceed to draw out the soil twelve inches wide and twelve inches deep, laying it up in ridges between each trench; after this is done, throw in three or four inches of manure, level the same, and add one inch of soil on the surface scraped from the side of the trenches; level this also, and all is ready for planting. There are different opinions respecting the age at which roots should be planted; some gardeners prefer one year old roots, some two, and some even three, when it is desired to have beds ready for cutting as soon as possible set out; but I am doubtful whether much if any thing is gained by this; for my own planting, I always prefer those of two years of age, and rather than set out older ones, I would have those of only one year; select such only as have good fibres and a fine bold crown. In setting out, place them six inches apart, and lay out the fibres in regular order, and not tumble them together, as is too often done to the great injury of the plants. Much of their future success I attribute to the care given in setting out. When all are planted, cover them with about an inch of soil, and the work is all finished. The plants throughout the summer must be kept clear of weeds and occasionally hoed, and by these operations and the summer rains, the trenches will by October be filled up as level as the bed was before setting out the roots. The practice adopted by most, if not all growers of this vegetable, is to set out the plants in deep trenches, and cover them at once six or eight, and in some instances twelve inches deep. Nothing can be more injurious than this; for a great part of the roots seldom make shoots strong enough to force their way through this depth of soil, and consequently perish, or, if they come up they are week and small, and never afterwards attain to any size. It is an old system, and, like that of growing celery, now generally exploded, it should be likewise. In the method I have adopted, the roots have but a slight covering of earth when planted, and the young shoots come forward very fast; as they increase in vigor little more is added, till, by the assistance of the heavy summer rains which wash the soil from the ridges into the trenches they are completely covered. Scarcely a root has ever failed to grow. Upon the approach of cold weather and after the tops have been killed by frost, they should be cut down even with the ground and carried off: the bed should be covered with two or three inches of horse manure, which should remain on until spring, when it must be forked into the surface of the bed.

In doing this be careful not to injure the crowns of the roots. Just before the roots make their appearance, give the bed a good raking which will destroy the weeds that are starting to grow. It is a bad practice to plant asparagus beds with radishes, lettuces, peppergrass, &c., as they exhaust the goodness of the soil. The first year after planting, a few of the strongest shoots may be cut, but very sparingly, as the roots will be all the better afterwards. Continue to pursue the same system of culture every year, and the roots will rapidly increase in vigor. The soil that asparagus seems most to delight in, is a light rich one, neither too wet nor too dry; when the soil is shallow the trenches must not be dug so deep as above recommended. The manure I made use of, was fresh from the hog-pen, and somewhat strawy; but I presume any manure would answer equally as well. The asparagus is a marine plant, and a light dressing of marsh mud in the fall or spring seems to increase the growth of the plants. I would recommend it when it can be easily obtained. Beds prepared in this way and yearly attended to will last for a great length of time, and the produce will be of superior quality. When I planted out my bed I preferred plants of one year's growth to older ones; they can be set out with more care, for this kind will, when spread on the bottom of the trench, require the trench to be from ten to twelve inches wide on the bottom, so as to spread your roots each way; I have seen beds set of three year old plants from which enough could not be obtained to pay the setting out. When the roots are so large, it is impossible to set them out; even if they were so good, the old roots decay, and fibres start anew. In the following spring after setting my bed of plants of one year old, I cut grass of a good size; since then I have frequently had six spears of the common length, which would weigh one pound. I have occasionally exhibited specimens from my bed at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's room.

SAML. POND.

Cambridgeport, Dec. 25th, 1837.

From the Franklin Farmer.

Different ways of feeding and fattening Cattle.

The raising of stock, and the food for their sustenance and fattening, depends on the peculiarity of the soil and climate, and the domestic economy of the various districts and countries in which they are reared and fattened. For us to attempt to raise and fatten cattle, and other stock as they do in England, would be ruinous in the extreme, and yet, there, it is very profitable. The reasons are obvious:—In the first place, labor is cheaper in England, and of that description which is most to be relied, (I mean the laboring classes of the country,) in addition to which, they have the labor of their wives and children, at a very reduced rate, to attend to the dairy, the calves, &c., at one-fourth the price the same labor would cost us. They get for their beef double the price we get for ours, besides the great profit of the dairy, which we have entirely to throw aside in consequence of high labor, and the want of that kind, which is necessary for a successful operation; I mean those persons, women and children, who have been brought up, and understand the business in all its various branches.

It would cost one of our stock raisers double the price of the cheese and butter they would make, to pay the expenses of the dairy, besides the expense of rearing the calves by hand; hence it is economy with us, to give the calves all the milk.

The climate and soil of England is peculiarly adapted to the culture of turneps, beets, parsnips, &c., and other soils that will produce nothing but hay, consequently they are necessarily compelled to use the above article of food to feed and fatten their stock on: they are the products of the country, and there is nothing better for the desired object in any country under the same circumstances; yet circumstances alter cases; in our western country it is cheaper to raise corn to feed and fatten our cattle, or stock of any description, than vegetables, and not one-tenth the labor and expense. We have no extensive cow houses to build, with their hundred stalls; no expense accruing for attendance to this vast vegetable establishment for fattening, which they are necessarily compelled to have in England.

Six or eight plough boys will make corn enough in the summer, while the stock is on grass, to fatten one hundred beeves, during the winter.

These six or eight hands are sufficient to feed and do all the other business of the farm, without further expense of hiring. Away then with ruta baga, Mangel wurtzel, &c., it will do for countries where corn cannot be raised, and labor is cheap; corn and grass for us; not only for cattle, but horses, mules and hogs. Whoever in this country throws aside corn, and adopts vegetable food in lieu thereof, will find it a losing business; for I have tried the experiment and find it will not do, not even on a small scale.

Woodford Farmer.

☞ We are strongly inclined to believe that the "Woodford Farmer" has not given the root culture a fair trial, for we cannot doubt but it will be found profitable, even on the rich lands of Kentucky, where corn is so easily cultivated.

From the New England Farmer.

DISEASES OF HOGS.

We subjoin from the Farmer's Assistant some general account of the diseases to which swine are subject, and the remedies that are customarily applied. We add in respect to the disease called the staggers in swine. Our styes have suffered severely. In spite of the remedies recommended, and the liberal use of others, such as caster oil, &c., we have lost several valuable swine; and with regard to them which have survived the disease, they never appeared perfectly restored, and we were half disposed to come to the conclusion, that it would have been more for our interest if they had died when first sick.

It would be a great gain to humanity, if this subject and the diseases of animals generally could be better understood; indeed if it were made a particular study and science. At present the veterinary art in this country most certainly is in a low state; and the diseases of the brute creation are imperfectly understood; and the remedies usually prescribed are nothing but the grossest quackery.

We will not quit this subject without mentioning a curious fact, which occurred in our own experience. We had a stye of fourteen fattening hogs, fed with the greatest care, and with every variety and preparation of food, which was deemed likely to promote their thrift. Nothing however would answer. They ate voraciously—but did not gain in weight, a fact which we ascertained by repeatedly weighing them. When killed the secret was solved; the entrails were found charged with long tape worms, about the size of knitting needles; pointed at each end and of a white color. This undoubtedly was the cause of their great appetite and little thrift; but whence they came is a secret yet unsolved. The case was considered very unusual. One other instance only ever came within our knowledge.

"Swine are liable to some diseases, which are here noticed with the best remedies for them.

Measles.—This disorder is mostly in the throat, which is filled with small postules, and sometimes, these appear on the outside of the neck. The animal affected, looks languid, with red eyes, and loses flesh. *Cure.*—Give him small quantitles of levigated crude antimony in his food.

The mange, like the scab in sheep, is a cutaneous eruption of the skin, occasioned by want of cleanliness in the hogsty. It is known by the violent rubbing of the animal, till he tears the postules, and thus produces scabs. The cure, as directed by Dr. *Norford*, is first to wash the animal well with strong soap suds; then annoint him with an ointment formed of an ounce of flour of sulphur, two drachms of fresh pulverized hellibore, three ounces of hogslard, and half an ounce of the water of kali. This is to be rubbed in at one time, and is sufficient for a hog weighing a hundred. If properly applied, no repetition will be necessary, if the hog be afterwards kept clean. Where he has a slight cough, he directs doses of antimony, from half an ounce to an ounce and a half, according to the size of the animal, to be finely pulverized and mixed with his food, for ten days or a fortnight. But where from long neglect, the neck, ears, and other parts become ulcerated, they should be annointed every third or fourth day with an ointment made of equal parts of tar and mutton suet, melted together, till the cure is completed.

The murrain, or leprosy, in swine, is known by the

shortness and heat of the breath, hanging down of the head, staggering, and secretions from the eyes. It is said to be caused by hot seasons when the blood becomes inflamed.

Remedy.—Boil a handful of nettles in a gallon of small beer; add half a pound of flour of sulphur, a quarter of a pound of annisseeds, pulverized, three ounces of liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of elecampane; and give this mixture in milk, at six doses.

The garget is an inflammation of the udder, by being filled with coagulated milk. It chiefly happens where sows are too fat at littering; and where they are thus affected the pigs will not suck. In slight cases, the udder may be bathed with camphorated wine; but the milk must be squeezed out by hand if possible. If relief cannot thus be given, it is best to kill the animal.

Dry cough, and wasting of the flesh, is best remedied by a dry warm sty, with a regular supply of food that is calculated to keep them cool, and to allay the irritation of the lungs.

Fever, or rising of the lights, seems to be caused by over-feeding; and may be removed by doses of sulphur and oil.

The staggers.—Swine afflicted with this disorder suddenly turn round rapidly, and if not assisted will die in half an hour. *Remedy.* On opening the mouth a bare knob in the roof of it will be discovered; cut this away, and let the wound bleed; make a powder of loam and salt and rub the wound with it, and then give the beast some urine, and he will presently recover."—*Farmer's Assistant.*

CLAY.

As the beneficial effects of clay on light and sandy soils is so generally understood and acknowledged, we are surprised that it is not more extensively used in ameliorating the condition of soils of this nature. A gentleman of this town informs us that in many cases he considers clay altogether preferable to manure, from his own experience in the matter. Four or five years since, he had carted on to a lot of small extent a considerable quantity of clay, which was spread over the surface to the depth of three or four inches. This was left until dry, when it was rolled; the lot was then planted with potatoes, which yielded a great crop. The succeeding year the lot was ploughed, and seeded down with hemp; the crop that followed was the heaviest raised in this county that year. In the fall of the same year, the lot was again ploughed and seeded down with wheat, of which it produced an extraordinary crop. This wheat crop brought the highest premium in this commonwealth. The land has been liberally manured, and has since yielded great crops of hay. In this case there has been evidently a great improvement of the soil, and similar treatment of light soils would doubtless be followed by similar effects. If we were a farmer, we think we should try it.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

White Mulberry.

Experience and observation have demonstrated that the shade of Mulberry trees is not injurious to the growth of grass, grain, or any other vegetable. This is an important discovery, and argues powerfully in favor of the means of raising silk.

I would advise with humble deference, that every farmer procure mulberry seed from a nursery, transform all his fences into mulberry hedges, and plant standard mulberry trees along all those hedges, half a rod distant from each other. A farm of a hundred acres, fenced as above advised, would, in a few years, yield from the fences a crop worth several hundred dollars! These fences would be as cheap as any other a farmer could erect; would require no repairs, no renewal, so that all the produce arising from the leaves would be a clear profit. One hundred pounds of leaves would produce, in this country, one pound of reeled silk, if judiciously fed, worth from four to seven dollars, the price being governed by the good or bad reeling. A single tree, will produce from thirty to sixty pounds of leaves, depending on the growth of the tree, &c.—*Village Record.*

From the Farmer & Gardener.

Horse Feed.

There is no one who regards the comfort of domestic animals, those noble creatures who contribute so much to the enjoyment of every homestead, whether it be the splendid establishment of the rich, or the more humble domicil of the poor, but must rejoice to learn that the *root culture* is gaining favor with most intelligent farmers. The advantages, indeed, which result from devoting a few acres to such purposes are so striking, and add so much to the profit and economy of every well conducted farm, that one wonders how intelligent agriculturists could so long have rejected the evidences which have so obviously presented themselves for consideration; and with a view of bringing the facts of the case more immediately to view, we will briefly state them. To begin, then, we will premise, that each working horse will consume 3 gallons of corn per day, or 136 bushels 7 gallons a year; now if we take 30 bushels as the average yield of an acre in corn, which is a large one, it will take 4 acres, 90 perches of ground to raise corn enough to sustain a single horse: on the other hand let us suppose that an acre in carrots will yield 300 bushels, (and this is a small average, for 700 bushels have often been produced on an acre,) and as it has been ascertained that *three pecks* of this root, daily, is sufficient to sustain horses well at labor, as there are 1200 pecks in 300 bushels, so will one acre sustain a horse 1 year and 35 days, making a saving of 3 acres and 90 perches of land, and nearly the equivalent of that amount of labor in tillage, as all will admit that if the carrots be *judiciously drilled*, the amount of labor to be performed on their culture, is very little greater than what is requisite to secure a good yield of corn—*one thinning* and *three hoeings* being all that is necessary to ensure a good crop. As to the manuring, we will observe, that they do not require more than ought to be given to corn, as less than 20 loads should not be devoted to either. The gathering and preservation is, to be sure, more tedious per acre, but when the labor to be bestowed on 4 acres and 90 perches in corn, is compared with that requisite for one acre of carrots, we think the account will stand decidedly in favor of the latter.

It may be said, that corn will keep the year round, and that carrots will not. This is most true—but carrots will keep from November till May, and when the saving of ground and economy of labor are considered—when the delightful effect which carrots exercise on the general health of the animal, are taken into account, it must be conceded that much advantage would arise from even partial feeding with them. All observing horse-masters know, that this animal delights in an occasional change of food, and what could be more judicious than to alternate his food from grain to carrots; say twice or thrice a week. The effect of such treatment would be most salutary and conducive to health, as it is well known, that this root exerts a most excellent influence, loosening the skin, giving to the hair a soft and healthful appearance, at the same time that it is cooling to the general system of the horse; often without resort to medicine correcting the torpid condition of his bowels and restoring his appetite. Let him who doubts make the experiment, and we pledge ourself that he will become a convert to our views.

Common Sense.

We have placed the above heading to the following extracts from an article of Grant Thorburn's, in the last New York Mirror.

"Were one-tenth of the money that is spent in buying and tuning pianofortes, laid out in knitting kneedles, and one-fourth time that is lost in gingling the machine employed in making stockings, I verily believe the balance of trade would be in our favor, and you would not see so much splendid misery walking up Broadway. I do not think, Mr. Editor, you ever saw a piano in the habitation of the Friends, nor did you ever see any *splendid misery* there."

"But to return to the system of stocking knitting. I verily believe Mr. Editor, that if all the women in town and in the country were to commence knitting, before seven months the balance of trade would be in our favor. At present it is sadly the reverse; bills on London are fifteen per cent above par. Now I think the suspension of stocking knitting lies deep at the root of this evil. In the good old times when Washington was president his lady was not too proud to knit stockings for her general. Then we had only one hosiery store; now we have upwards of two thousand stocking shops. Then the mother and girls knit stockings for all the family; now it is computed that two millions of dollars are sent to Europe every year, to clothe the feet and ankle bones of the New Yorkers alone. This one article is sufficient to kick both the beam and the balance of trade in our faces. Then our flour went to Europe by the hundred thousand barrels per annum; now we beg from the hungry Hessian a bushel of wheat and a chaldron of rye. You know, Mr. Editor, that whether they are right or wrong my head or my pen are always ready to defend the weaker sex. I speak not to their blame; it is that greatest of all tyrants *Fashion*, that has driven industry from the door.—*Sentinel.*

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.

apr 15–tf

N. B. CASH will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES

Extensive Sale of Imported Stock,

At the Old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair opportunity to those who have already made enquiries and others desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 2d of May next,

on which day will be sold twenty *Improved Durham Short Horns*, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "ROVER," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairfax, dam (Maria) by Young Albion; gr. dam, (Lady Sarah) by Pilot; gr gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, ALEXANDER, ORION, SPLENDOR and others. And of the Cows and Heifers, BEAUTY, PRIMROSE, own sister to Reformer, PRIZE, LADY BOWEN, BRILLIANT, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of pure racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare FALCONET, by Falcon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorceror Amelia, &c.

Bay mare Miss ANDREWS, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Pray or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare JESSICA, by Velocipede, dam by Sancho; gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, HUMPHREY CLINKER, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horses TURK and ALFRED, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected from the highest order of blood in England by thoir present owner who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish.

To Agriculturists and Others.

THE subscriber, being just returned from England, made such arrangements whilst there as will enable him to import any quantity of the different breeds of Sheep, Cattle and Hogs, in that country. Those persons who wish to get Imported Stock, will be able to do so by applying, if by letter, post paid, to

JOHN COWLEN,

Jan. 6, 1838. *Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y.*

N. B.—The passage money only will be required previous to their arrival in New York.

Seeds for 1838.

JUST arrived at the Rochester Seed Store, a large importation of English Field and Garden Seeds, of the growth of 1837; shipped from London this fall expressly to our order, and comprising a full assortment of the choicest kinds, such as

Cabbage,	Ruta Baga,	Rye Grass,
Cauliflower,	Mangel Wurtzel,	White Dutch
Brocoli,	Sugar Beet,	Clover,
Radish,	Lucern,	&c., &c.
Turnep,	Trefoil,	

These Seeds are from one of the best establishments in Europe, and the perfect satisfaction which they have hitherto given, is sufficient guarantee of their character.

Dealers and others supplied at wholesale on very favorable terms nov18tf REYNOLDS & BATEHAM

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, GREECE, MONROE CO., N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1837. ASA ROWE.